

POETRY.

For the Vermont Telegraph.

My country! who shall sing thy dirge—
Or chant the requiem of thy fate—
Or gaze unmoved upon the surge
That sweeps away thy glorious name?
Thy soil with human blood is red;
The foe is shooting o'er the dead!

It is a fearful, fearful hour—
Yet we thy banners waving free,
And lo! we sing in thy towers,
But men around them bend the knee,
Mid shouts of freedom ringing high
Above the shriek and groan and sigh!

A pall o'er the Southern plain;
Its walls and towers are loud and wild;
It sees o'er the clanking chain;
A mother weeping for her child;
It is in vain—it is in vain—
She ne'er shall see its smile again.

Yet is there one who fearless stands,
Mid recreants in the halls of state;
With glowing eyes and lifted hands,
Plains for his country, doleful shade;
Ah, name, thy name shall live and shine;
Thy country's noblest wealth is thine.

Yes, Patriot, on thy honored bier
A nation's bitter tears shall fall;
Tyrants shall start, thy name to hear,
And men look up amid their thrall;
And Arie's millions bless thy name,
Graved on the brightest scroll of Fame.

A thousand hearts are beating high,
Nerved for the contest, stern and strong—
Firmly resolved to "do or die"—
A mighty and unflinching throng,
Ready to fall in Lovewell's fell—
Their lives for human rights to sell.

Yes, Lovewell, on thy grave we kneel,
And blessings pour upon thy name;
And in our sorrowing hearts we feel
The wings of a patriot's flame—
We give thee to thy glorious bed,
Resolved thy noble steps to tread.

There is a voice on every hill—
Each cave and dell sends back the sound:
River and lake and mountain-rill—
Each forest and each field around—
From crag and cliff, from shore and sea,
"The slave shall be unchained and free."

And yet no bugle's blast rings out,
To call the fowls to the fight;
No trumpet-call—no warlike shout—
But hearts that battle for the right:
The Tyrant of the South shall find,
'Tis hard to war with human mind.

The smouldering fires, long still and pent,
Beneath a mighty mountain's brow,
Are kindled, and the mountain rent,
Sends earthquakes "neath thy dwellings now:
Wake! ye are standing, in your pride,
On a volcano's heaving side!

W. G. B.
Franklin Academy, March 16, 1838.
*With the exception of using carnal weapons.
En. Tel.

From the New York Observer.

THE DUELISTS.
Mourn for the dead, who hath passed away
In the pride of his manhood's bloom: Youth,
Who, far from the home and the friends of his
Hath been sent to an early tomb.

But mourn not that in his final hour,
He heard not the voice of love,
That the arm of a stranger plied his head,
And strangers watched above.

But mourn that when the call was given,
Death's weapon was in his hand,
Mourn that his soul hath passed unshriven,
As God's dead hand to stand.

Mourn for the living, for him whose hands
Are red with the stain of blood,
Whose days are dark with the shadows of guilt,
And his nights are—alone with God.

Mourn, mourn for him, for the stain is deep,
Which no earthly power can hide,
Ours is the stain that can wash it out,
Let him bide in its crimson tide.

Mourn for the living, for those who stood
Beside the field of deadly strife,
Who heard not the voice of a brother's blood,
Who feared not a haunted life.

Mourn, mourn for them, for they cannot plead
Of honest hearts and honest breath,
They want no medals of earth or heaven,
To aid in the work of death.

Mourn for the living, for those who are led
By others that fear not God,
That hand not the blessings his hand hath given,
That hand not his lifted rod.

Mourn, mourn for them, for they forge the chain
That shall fetter down the trembling link,
Mourn for the land of freedom's grave,
For his glory on early dim.

Y. R.

a general conviction: and whereas we believe we owe it to the oppressed, to our fellow-citizens who hold slaves, to our whole country, to posterity, and to God, to do all that is lawfully in our power to bring about the extinction of slavery, we do hereby agree, with a prayerful reliance on the Divine aid, to form ourselves into a Society, to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This Society shall be called the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ART. II.—The objects of this Society are the entire abolition of slavery in the United States. While it admits that each State, in which slavery exists, has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said State, it shall aim to convince all our fellow-citizens, by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slave-holding is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned, require its immediate abandonment, without expatriation. The Society will also endeavor, in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the domestic slave-trade, and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our common country, which come under its control, especially in the District of Columbia; and likewise to prevent the extension of it to any State that may be hereafter admitted to the Union.

ART. III.—This Society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice, that thus they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the whites, of civil and religious privileges; but this Society will never, in any way, countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force.

ART. IV.—Any person who consents to the principles of this Constitution, who contributes to the funds of this Society, and is not a slave-holder, may be a member of this Society, and shall be entitled to vote at the meetings.

ART. V.—The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, a Secretary of Domestic Correspondence, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of Managers, composed of the above, and not less than ten other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, and five shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI.—The Board of Managers shall annually elect an Executive Committee, to consist of not less than five, nor more than nine, members, which shall be located in New-York, who shall have power to enact their own by-laws, fill any vacancy in their body, employ agents, determine what compensation shall be paid to agents, and to the Corresponding Secretaries, direct the Treasurer in the application of all moneys, and call special meetings of the Society. They shall make arrangements for all meetings of the Society, make an annual written report of their doings, the income, expenditures, & funds of the Society, and shall hold stated meetings, and adopt the most energetic measures in their power, to advance the objects of the Society.

ART. VII.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, or, in their absence, a President pro tem. The Corresponding Secretaries shall conduct the correspondence of the Society.—The Recording Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Society, and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep records of the same in separate books. The Treasurer shall collect the subscriptions, make payments at the direction of the Executive Committee, and present a written and audited account to accompany the annual report.

ART. VIII.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct, when the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, the annual report read, appropriate addresses delivered, the officers chosen, and such other business transacted as shall be deemed expedient. A special meeting shall always be held on the Tuesday immediately preceding the second Tuesday in May, in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock, A.M. provided the annual meeting be not held there at that time.

ART. IX.—Any Anti-Slavery Society, or association, founded on the same principles, may become auxiliary to this Society. The officers of each Auxiliary Society shall be ex-officio members of the Parent Institution, and shall be entitled to deliberate and vote in the transaction of its concerns.

ART. X.—This Constitution may be amended, at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided the amendments proposed, have been previously submitted, in writing, to the Executive Committee.

For the Vermont Telegraph.
PEACE. NO.—XII.
MORE EFFECTS OF WAR ON MISSIONS.

Our worst fears respecting the results of the civil war in Burma on the missionary operations there, are likely to be realized. The last advices are more alarming than the first; and God only knows what will be the final catastrophe.

"The whole country," says Mr. Kincaid, under date of March 17, 1837, "is in arms. Twenty-five or thirty thousand men are now in the field. All the horrors of anarchy and civil war are now falling upon this empire. Large bodies of men, under a sort of military organization, are going over the country, robbing and burning cities and villages."

"I have not time to give the particulars relative to the commencement and progress of this dreadful calamity; but I will just say, that Prince Surrawa has taken up arms against the Queen's brother. In the first breaking out of the difficulty, he fled to Mokesobo, a strongly fortified city forty-five miles north of Ava. He has gathered around him more than fifty thousand men, and in every engagement so far, has gained decided advantages over the royal troops sent out by the Queen's brother. The two younger brothers of the King are at the head of two armies, endeavoring to save the royal city; but the troops of Prince Surrawa are gradually pushing on towards the golden palace. The greatest consternation prevails. Every day an irruption upon Ava is expected; and the people, especially those who are guilty of having wealth, can expect but little compassion."

Mr. Kincaid, under date of May 3, adds, "for about forty days, several large armies were hovering around the walls of Ava, and threatening the city with destruction. All the suburbs and surrounding villages have been destroyed. Prince Tharawaddy has lethered the King, his brother, thrown all the noblemen and officers of the old government into prison, and loaded them with irons. Ava, Amerapura and Sagaing are invested by the Prince's armies; and it is expected that he will in a few days formally ascend the throne. It is rumored that the Shyan princes refuse to swear allegiance to the new King. If this be true, and they should pour their legions down upon Ava, the calamity will be terrific. The country around Ava in every direction presents a scene of desolation and misery truly heart-rending. The whole length and breadth of the empire is laid waste. Perhaps one-half of the population have been robbed, driven from their homes, and their houses burnt. War is still raging in distant provinces."

"During the continuance of the civil war, and after the new King came into power," says the missionary, under date of July 29, "we had sanguine hopes that our situation would become more permanent and more prosperous. The character of the Prince warranted such expectations; but, alas! our hopes were soon blasted. The first intimation we had of his disapprobation of our work, was about the middle of May, when he said, 'I am now King of Burmah, defender of the faith; I must support the religion of the country. You must give no more of Christ's books.'"

The result is known. The missionaries surrounded with scenes of desolation, were compelled to leave Ava for the present; and they, with all their brethren, may yet be driven from the Burman empire, and forbidden for years to return. There was a pretty certain prospect that friendly intercourse between the Burmese and English governments would be forthwith suspended; and what disasters to the cause of missions will result, can be known only to Him who seeth the end from the beginning.

If such are the effects of war upon missionary operations, what must be its influence on the cause of vital godliness in countries where the whole church herself is more or less involved in the contest! When Christians kindle with the animosity and rancor of war-partisans; when they unite in prayer to the God of peace for success in the work of human butchery; when the fire-side, the closet, the sanctuary, the very altar of the Prince of Peace, are converted into auxiliaries of war; can religion under such circumstances flourish at home? Could a revival have been expected on Navy Island, at Buffalo, at any of the places along our northern frontier when the wild-fire of war was raging there?

AGRICULTURAL.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.—A letter from Philip Reybold, near Delaware city, Del. says: "My son and myself obtained some Italian spring wheat of Mr. J. Hathaway last winter. I sowed six bushels, which yielded me about one hundred and twenty bushels, without manure. I merely ploughed up my stock field, as we do for oats, and sowed it. In the adjoining field, which I manured, and the chance being altogether better, my winter wheat was nearly all destroyed by the fly. I intend sowing all the spring wheat I have raised next spring."

Our correspondent is the gentleman whose remarkable large crop of corn, and the mode of culture, were published in vol. iii. p. 34, of the Cultivator, and which may be profitable to re-examine by the farmer who wishes to improve in the culture of this crop. A grass ley—plenty of long manure—deep ploughing—dressed with the harrow and cultivator only—harvested by cutting at the ground—product 2,216 bushels on twenty-two acres. Mr. Reybold and his sons raise about 20,000 bushels of corn annually. [We embrace this mode of advising Mr. R. that six barrels of DuPont corn have been forwarded to him, agreeable to his request.]—Cultivator.

THE DIGNITY OF THE CHRISTIAN. St. Paul, after having spoken of a few individuals persecuted, wandering and calumniated, declares of "whom the world was not worthy." What sayest thou of those whom it so contemptuously despises,

"2. It may be carried on when the teams are most at leisure; but summer is the best season; and it never should be laid upon the land, except in dry weather."

"3. It should be laid on while in a powdery state—the drier the better—and kept as near the surface as possible, as then best adapted to mix intimately with the soil."

"4. It may be applied either quick or effete; but if in the former state, it will have more effect in cleansing the land, and a less quantity will serve the immediate purpose. It should, however, be carted upon the land as soon as possible, and spread directly before the plough, letting that follow so quickly, as that the body of the lime shall be slackened in the soil; and it must be cautiously applied to light soils."

"5. As it has a tendency to sink into the ground, and it is important to preserve it near the surface, it should be ploughed with a shallow furrow."

"6. When found, after a few years, in lumps, and much below the surface of the land, it should be ploughed up and repeatedly harrowed, so as to ensure its intermixture."

"7. Clays and strong loams require a full dose; but for sands and other light soils, a much less quantity of lime will serve—each in proportion to the strength of the lime and the land."

"8. If the land be not supplied with the same quantity of putrescent manure that is usually laid upon other soils, the crops will suffer; and if it be not then laid down to grass for a long series of years, it will be worn out and exhausted."

TO PRESERVE FENCE-POSTS.—Mr. J. Buel, Dear Sir,—If you think the following is worth a notice in your valuable paper, you will be at liberty to publish it.—The subscriber believes it may be useful to many of your readers.

In the spring of 1822, I set some sawed hemlock fence-posts—one-half of them I salted, boring a hole with an auger, commencing a little above the surface of the ground, boring downward and nearly through the post, then nearly filled the hole with salt, and plugged the hole to exclude the air and water. In the spring of 1830, the posts not salted, were all rotted off; on removing them there was not found a particle of sound wood below the surface of the ground. The salted posts are all now standing, and to appearance, may stand years longer. A. STILLMAN.

Poland, Perkiner Co. N. Y.

January 10th, 1838.

A LESSON FROM FLEMISH HUSBANDRY.—The Flemings house their clover hay when but partially cured, and alternate it in the mow, in layers of six or seven inches, with straw. The straw imbibes the nutritious juices of the clover, is rendered palatable and nutritious by them; and the whole is converted into valuable fodder. Without being acquainted with this practice, we have twice or thrice treated our late crop of lucern in this way, after it had been partially cured in cock; and have thought it an excellent way to increase our fodder. The clover should be first freed from all extraneous moisture.—It is the natural juices of the grass that enrich the straw.—Cultivator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON MOUNTAIN.—One of the greatest natural curiosities in the world is the cluster of Iron hills in Missouri. They are about forty miles west of the Mississippi, in the counties of St. Francis and Madison, about one hundred miles south of St. Louis. The elevation of the highest is about 700 feet from the summit to the base, and its area is about 500 acres. The height of another is about 400 feet, and its area is 500 acres; and two others have an elevation of about 150 feet each. One of the latter was visited by Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and described in his first report to Congress in 1835. The ore is of the richest quality, yielding from 65 to 85 per cent. of pure iron. It has been analyzed by several scientific gentlemen, and among others, by professor Frederick Hall, late of Mount Hope College, in Baltimore, one of the best informed mineralogists in the Union; and by him it is described as the micaceous and uncrystallized specular oxid, one of the richest varieties of iron ore. The most celebrated mine of specular iron ore in Europe, is the island of Elba, rendered famous by the confinement of Napoleon. This has been wrought for 3,000 years, and now yields annually 1,600,000 tons of ore, which is transported to Tuscany, Naples and the Roman States. Mr. Hall says, that this famous mine, with which he is well acquainted, which has been wrought so many ages, and which is still considered to be inexhaustible, has not one-tenth of the size of those iron hills in Missouri. Besides the micaceous and uncrystallized oxides, the highest of these hills contains red oxid, which can easily be converted into the valuable paint commonly called red ochre or spanish brown.

With the exception of an iron mountain recently discovered in the island of Sumatra, such an immense body of iron ore of the purest quality is not known to exist. These are one entire mass of iron ore. Not a shrub or a blade of grass is to be found on them, nor soil enough to produce one. They are manifestly of volcanic formation, exhibiting the conical shape of all volcanoes, and the summit bearing distinct marks of craters.

TEMPERANCE.—The virtue of temperance in the use of food is too little practiced by many, who, at the same time, would be shocked by the charge of excess in the use of strong drink. Yet intemperance in eating is, perhaps, no less mischievous than in drinking; and, when properly considered, equally disgraceful. Excess in the use of food begins at a point far short of that brutal intemperance which shocks every beholder; it begins soon after hunger is appeased, and the animal spirits are refreshed; it begins when the otherwise satiated appetite must be tempted by variety and by dainties; it begins when a person begins to feel oppression.

For my part, when I behold a fashionable table, set out in all its magnificence, I fancy that I see gout and dropsies, fevers and leishagies, with other innumerable distempers, lying in ambush, among the dishes.—Addison.

and visits with such ignominy? I see on the one hand, an immense multitude; on the other, as it were, a mere handful of living creatures. Yet still the many are not worthy of the few. It is not number but value, which is to be appreciated.—Therefore, if I place on one side the whole world with its lordly kings and powerful emperors, and on the other but two or three of these despised followers of the Lamb, the balance will be found in favor of the latter. Without a country below, they have a better and an abiding one in the heavenly Jerusalem; poor in earthly goods they are rich in grace; persecuted by the world, they are admitted to be children, and heirs of God. Thus St. Paul may well say of them, "having nothing and yet possessing all things." St. Chrysostom.

We have frequently spoken of the Florida War, and we are glad to find that others speak of it. Let children early learn to love right, and practise it, and God may spare our country. Let them follow the footsteps of those who trample upon the poor and weak, and the thunderbolts of God's wrath cannot be held back from us much longer.—Youth's Cab.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—There are now ten thousand troops employed in the relentless crusade against a remnant band of miserable Seminole Indians! So far, disaster and dishonor are the only fruits of this most iniquitous war. It has cost millions of dollars and thousands of lives. It has, also, fixed a stain upon our national character which nothing can efface. And what has been accomplished? A few Indians have voluntarily surrendered. Others, who came in under the protection of a white flag, were treacherously captured! But the great object for which the war was waged is as far from being accomplished as it was when it commenced. The Indians have retreated into their swamps and everglades, pursued by General Jesup with an army ten thousand strong!

It is, we believe, more than a year since the Indians have committed any act of aggression or hostility. Though hunted like wild beasts, they abstain from acts of violence. The white men encroach & plunder—the Indians retire and submit. The Indians are, and have been, ready to lay down their arms. Their voices are uniformly for peace. They ask for nothing but to live and die upon their own soil. This is denied. The government will not allow them to enjoy their own! They are required to leave their native fields and their broad hunting grounds; to abandon their homes and emigrate to lands unknown. These are the hard conditions upon which CHRISTIANS will make peace with SAVAGES!

GARDENS FOR BOYS.—Mr. Smith's system at Southam, Warwickshire, for the tuition of boys in agriculture, cannot be termed a school, being merely four roods of land divided into twelve gardens, occupied by boys from ten to sixteen years of age, in the cultivation of garden vegetables,—peas, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, kidney-beans, celery, &c.; only one-fourth is allowed to be cultivated for potatoes. The boys pay all prices, from sixpence to one shilling per month, according to the size. The rent of the whole amounts to 4l. 17s. is expended in a rent-dinner monthly, when the boys bring the rent, which his little tenants have hitherto done to an hour. "If I were rich enough," says Mr. Smith, "I should be happier in having five hundred such tenants than as many renting two hundred acres each. It is a glorious sight to see all the little gardens so clean and full of stuff. I would challenge the land for cleanliness and produce against any acre of ground in the country. The moral advantages too have been very great; and if it could be copied and extended, all tendencies to idleness, drunkenness, theft, and dissipation might be greatly lessened."—English paper.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA.—A late British traveller, Strang, has given us a high opinion of education in Austria. He says, that in Austria proper, every child must go to school for a certain number of years, and that if the parents are not able to defray the expense, the education is gratuitous;—that numerous normal or pattern schools furnish a supply of teachers; and that Vienna alone sends out from 1,600 to 2,000 teachers annually, from her normal schools. The peasantry of the Austrian states, this traveller assures us, enjoy a superiority in worldly prosperity, and in moral advancement, consequent upon the general system of instruction, over the same class in Great Britain. There is good reason for believing, that the mass of population in many of the German states, are better instructed, particularly in what ever conduces to success in their business, and to their moral deportment, than the mass of population of the free states of America. Such things should not be.—They should not be worse, but we be better off.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF RUTLAND COUNTY.

UNDERSTANDING that there is a prejudice among some of you against a medicine purporting to be "Morrison's Pills," made at the British College of Health; this notice is inserted to let you know that Mr. H. Shepherd Moat is not the agent of said College, but that his agency has ceased and that Mr. Geo. Taylor has been sent out from London and of him and of his agents only can the genuine "Morrison's Pills or Hygean Universal Medicines," made by Morrison the Hygeist at said College, be obtained. The College write and advertise that Mr. Taylor is a gentleman in whom they have every confidence, and is the only person to whom they consign their invaluable medicines for the United States. Mr. Taylor writes as follows:—

"To the agents for the sale of the Hygean Medicines of the British College of Health: Gentlemen—I am informed that circulars have been sent to you from Dr. Moat, charging all the blame of the different & numerous complaints of the operation of the medicines which have been of late sold by him, to the careless manner in which they have been compounded by the British College of Health. To refute this bold charge, and show that it does not have truth for its basis, I might call upon you to infer, from the immense quantity of medicines that Dr. Moat has issued for two years past as compared with the trifling amount which has been sent him from the College, which does not amount to Four Thousand Pounds Sterling, as appears by the accounts in my possession. Look for one moment at the difference between the sales and the imports of the medicines. You see "the Source refuses to supply the Stream and immediately the stream declares the source is polluted, and that it will have a fountain of its own." You can most likely see the reason why the medicines sold for two years past, have not had the great beneficial influence which they formerly had. You can now obtain the Genuine Medicine of Messrs. Pangborn and Brinsmaid, Burlington, Vt., who are my State agents, and of their regular appointed agents who will all have a certificate of appointment signed by me. Every packet sold in Vermont, will be signed by Pangborn & Brinsmaid, and also by their agent selling it. No others can be genuine."

Geo. Taylor, 13 Chamber st. New York, member of the British College of Health, and sole Hygean delegate to the United States, sent out by said College. We would respectfully inform the citizens of this county: that the genuine Hygean Medicines have had a very great and beneficial effect in curing many among our friends and acquaintances in Burlington. Did we not believe it to be a good Medicine, we would not have any thing to do with it.—And were we not perfectly satisfied that we have the genuine article made by Morrison the Hygeist, we would not sell it.

PANGBORN & BRINSMAID, Jewelers. Burlington, Vt., Feb. 26, 1837.

SUB AGENTS.

O. A. Keith, Sheldon, sub-agent for Franklin Co.; Geo. H. Fish, Middlebury, for Addison Co.; S. E. Morse, Craftsbury, for Orleans Co.; H. W. Porter, Rutland, for Rutland County.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH CORN!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER, one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds or thousands can, and are ready to testify, to its having answered a benevolent purpose than anything they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

Remarkable Cure!

A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused me inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am."

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes:—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find it to prove the best article for corns they have ever met with."

Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

The British Antiseptic Dentifrice!

Restores the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tartar arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and toothache, eradicates the scum from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

An experienced dentist pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either Foreign or Domestic. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Relf's Pills for Females!

For Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness, and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loosening of Food, and Pains of the Stomach. The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, when they must not be taken. Price \$1 50 per box.

Price 50 Cents.
SOLD by M. Clark, Middlebury; F. Slater, Danvers; B. Bell, Rutland; A. Buck, Pittsford; M. W. Breckard, Brandon; Beckwith & Dyer, Salisbury; E. & E. W. Brewster, Middlebury; M. W. Kingsley, Monkton; M. Bull, Einesburgh; Fletcher & Miner, Bridport; Kent Wright, Shoreham; Boynton & Austin, Orwell; A. Allen, Fairhaven; Stanley & Lefebvre, Putnam.

